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THEE I HAVE LOVED ALONE.

The stars may pale, the moon may fail
To rear her silver crest;
The sun may pour his rays no more
Along the purpling west;
The robe of night, with jewels bright,
No more may glad the eye,
Nor blushing day, in bright array,
Ride up the orient sky—
On early wing, the lark may sing
His matin song no more;
Nor Ocean's wave, in beauty lave
It's silver-sanded shore,
The smiling plain, may near again
It's vernal tints unfold;
Nor Flora's brow, be twined as now,
With wreathes of wavy gold,
But ever shall my memory,
My brightest, fairest one,
Be hallow'd by a thought of thee,
Whom I have loved alone.

LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

Two days Revolution at Geneva.

PARIS, Oct. 13, 1846.

DEAR SIR—We arrived in this city late last evening from Geneva. The country between Geneva and Paris, after reaching the western base of Mount Jura, is certainly one of the richest and best cultivated I ever saw; fruit, grapes, wheat and Indian corn are grown in great abundance. The land is generally undulating and in some parts quite hilly, but the road, a much travelled one, is graded almost to a perfect level. Posting arrangements are so complete that the distance, 352 miles, can be performed in your own carriage in forty-eight hours.

We left the city of Geneva in somewhat of an excited situation, owing to the revolutionary state of that Canton; and we are thankful to Providence that we are allowed to escape unharmed, after having been for days in a very exposed and dangerous position. You will remember that Switzerland is divided into Cantons, each of which elect a representative to the general Diet, and this Diet is the government of the country at large The predominent religion of the country is Protestant, but there are seven small cantons whose inhabitants are principally, Catholic. It seems that these seven cantons formed a league in order to press the general government into the passage of a law for the protection or harboring of the Jesuits, and the Diet, for the sake of preventing a civil war, which was threatened, between the different contons, passed a resolution by a majority one in favor of protecting this class of persons. The representative of the canton of Geneva, which is Protestant, having dodged the qurstion or refused to vote, it was determined that Geneva should show her hands on the resolution, which was accordingly sent up to the Council of that city. Contrary to the expressed wishes of the people, the Council confirmed the vote of the Diet. This was the signal for action on the part of the people; the government had taken its stand, and the people, feeling themselves aggrieved, determined to maintain their rights at every hazard. Meetings were held, resolutions offered, and under the cry of "God and Liberty," thousands assembled, armed and equippsd to fight for what they called their dearest privileges.

Geneva is divided into two unequal parts by the river Rhone, and contains about 35,000 inhabitants. The arsenal and the barracks of the government troops situated in that part of the town which contains the greater portion of the population, and so placed as to command a view of every part of the city on the opposite bank. On the evening of the 7th, after a very animated meeting in the temple of St. Gervais, at which it was resolved to maintain their stand at whatever sacrifice, the people took possession of the four bridges over the Rhone, barricading them in the centre with old waggons, carts, boards, stone, &c., to cut off all communication between themselves and the government party. While these fortifications were under way, word came to myself and wife, who were visiting our Albany friends at the Hotel des Bergues in the lesser town, that if we wished to get back to our lodgings, there was no time to be lost. We started, and as was to be expected, were met by the sentry at the end of the bridge, with—"you can't pass this bridge sir,"—but no sooner had the words, "American citizens" left my lips, than the crowd gave way, and we were not only allowed to pass, but even assisted over the barricade, which was nearly completed. We arrived at our Hotel, which is situated on the river fronting the bridge, and within a hundred feet of the latter, feeling as though it might be something of the heroic to stop in the city long enough to see the end as we had seen the beginning of a revolution.

Every exertion was made by the people, during the night, to fortify themselves, and procure the necessary provisions and ammunition for a siage; the walls and city gates were taken possession of and word sent to the other Protestant Cantons for help in case of need.—While matters were thus in progress on the side of the people, the Government were not idle. They called out four companies of troops, and stationing them in different parts of the city to watch and keep down the rising spirit of insurrection proceeded to fortify those parts of the Iangea town and gates which needed it, and having sent word to the Government of the different Cantons of the state of matters in Geneva, made an effort at reconciliation with the committees sent from the other side of the river. All attempts at accommodation having failed, and the people getting more and more wild, cannon were brought to bear and the soldiers stationed near the ends of the different bridges for the purpose of carrying the barricades at one,and putting an end to the affair, at least for the present.

The show of cannon, however, did not frighten the people; for while the gun stood facing the bridge immediately in front of our Hotel, a large number of persons, led on by an old,grey-headed man, proceeded to draw together two dilligences and a lot of wagons and carts, and barricaded one end of the bridge, amid hurrahs and shouts from the other side of the river. Deserters from the Soldiery were numerous, and those who could not effect a passage over the bridges, took small boats and running the risk of being fired on by their comrades, made their way to the side of the insurgents. The firing commenced at about 2 P. M. of the 7th simultaneously at the Porte Cornavin and on the Place Du Bel Air, which commands one central bridge, and finally at the bridge directly in front of the Hotel de l'Ecu, where we were quartered. For the first half hour the firing was incessant on the government side principally with cannon, and on the part of the people muskets and carbines, as they had no large guns. B. and myself were taking a view of operations from one of the windows of the Hotel, when we observed the people beginning to scatter from the square, and a discharge of the cannon, loaded with grape, immediately following, we were pretty well convinced that the affair was growing serious. There was but one man killed at the first discharge of the piece, and he, poor fellow! standing directly in front of us, dropped as quickly as if lightning, instead of a leaden bullet, had struck him.

The streets were now quickly cleared, and the gun being brought to bear more directly upon the barricades of the bridge, the discharges were constant and tremendous. The windows of the Hotel were broken by the concussion, and those fronting the river were fully exposed to musketry on the opposite bank. The troops endeavoring to advance upon the bridge were driven back by the directed fire of the insurgents, and being also exposed to chance shots in the rear from persons secreted in the adjoining houses, they gave up the idea of forcing the barricades, but one soldier, bolder than the rest, proceeded in face of a heavy fire, with a torch and some splinters, to burn the diligence. In this he succeeded, for in a few moments the whole pile was in flames—diligence, wagons, carts, and all. About this time a chance ball from a car on the other side of the river, entered a window of our dinnig-room, and grazing the table on which they were preparing to set dinner, lodged in a mirror over the fire-place. This was a significant hint to Monsieur Kohler, our landlord, to have dinner served in another and more sheltered room.

The cannonading continued at the several points until evening, but without producing any decisive results. During the night, the four bridges were set on fire, but owing to the heavy rains, they only slightly damaged. A train, however, had been laid on each, which would have been fired, and the bridges blown us, had the government troops attempted a passage. Things were quiet an our side of the river, all being satisfied that hard fighting by daylight was sufficient, without being under arms at night. Sentries were placed at every important point, and the gates were strictly guarded. In order that the ladies of our party might no longer be exposed to so trying an ordeal as the day had proved, we determined during the night to make our escape early in the morning, if it were possible. Following the suggestions of our own judgments, (for the people of the Hotel appeared as ignorant of the real state of the City as persons well could be,) we ordered our luggage down at half-past 4, and taking a hearty breakfast, set out on foot for the shore of the Lake, beyond the city gates. As we came near the first gate, we found a file of soldiers drawn up; and looking behind, saw, to our suprise, a company of cavalry approaching in battle array. A squad of men advanced from the gate and warned the cavalry to halt, threatening to fire upon them if they moved a step further forward.—While they stopped to parley, we marched boldly up to the gate, and telling the sentry we were Amican travellers,, were allowed to pass.

On gaining the outside of the walls, we breathed more freely, for frankly, I had felt somewhat apprehensive of the the result of our undertaking. Proceeding about a quarter of a mile up the lake, we hired a boat and were were rowed to the opposite shore without accident. We had scarcely embarked when we heard the fire recommence in the city, with a spirit to show there was no boys' play between the beligerents, and to make us feel thankful that we had escaped. It noon before a carriage and post horses could be procured; and just as we were driving off the cannonade ceased, we received information that the government had resigned and tranquility was again restored. Thus ended the two days revolution in the Canton and Geneva; and whether it was well for the government to yield or not, time alone will determine. My fears are that civil war will follow between the Protestant and Catholic cantons, and in the end Switzerland, glorious Switzerland, will be swallowed up by the greater powers which surround her. For the present a provisional government has been formed, and a proclamation issued, a copy of which I send. The number killed I hear in the affray was ten, and fifty wounded A. M.

Letter from the Honorable John M. Clayton.

The Hon JOHN M. CLAYTON was expected to address the citizens of Wilmington at a public meeting on Saturday last; but sickness, consequent upon exposure, prevented him doing so. As he could not, however, utterly absent himself from the place where the Whigs of Wilmington were met for counsel, the following letter was sent by him and read to the meeting:

HOMESTEAD, November 7, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from a visit to the Whigs of Kent county; and, after meeting and addressing them amid storms and rains, have arrived at home with a very bad cold and sore throat. It was my confident expectation to meet the Whigs of Newcastle county in convention this day at Wilmington; but the inclemency of last week, and especially of this day, have, much to my regret, effectually disqualified me from addressing them at this time.

I was the more anxious to avail myself of this opportunity of meeting so many of the Whigs of Delaware, because, in the midst of the political revolution which is now spreading over the whole Northern and middle parts of the United States, I desired to speak emphatically upon the future course which I have resolved to pursue myself, and which I intended to advise the Whigs to adhere to hereafter. In my opinion, no Whig should, at this time, shut his eyes to the fact that the present overwhelming triumph of his party is mainly to be ascribed to the repeal by the Democratic party of the tariff of 1842.—Our friends went into the contest immediately after the repeal of that law; made the issue with their opponents directly upon the question whether the act of '42 should be restored and proclaimed upon all their banners as their avowed object, the absolute and unconditional repeal of the tariff act of 1846. Upon this issue we have triumphed every where else; and upon this issue we expect to stand or fall in Delaware. The people have not by their votes in the late elections merely signified their approval of some general abstractions. Instead of addressing them as the friends of "*incidental protection*," the advocates of "*a judicious tariff*," and other humdrum phrases with which party politicians have often amused the masses when they intended to deceive them, the Whigs have spoken plainly out, specifically, in favor of the tariff of 1842; and pledged themselves, in the event of their accession to power, to restore that tariff, and to repeal the tariff of 1846. We have succeeded by no barren generalities, but by a plain manly, and uncompromising declaration both of the principles we mean to maintain, and of the practice by which we mean to carry them out. The people are sick of deception; and will no longer bear to be duped by any men or any party on this subject. If the Whigs expect to maintain their triumphs, they must deal honestly on all occasions with the people; and not only profess plainly, but practice literally according to their professions and the now known wishes of the people. The first thing to be effected on their accession to power is the repeal of the tariff of 1846 and the restoration of the tariff of 1842. When a law accomplishing these results shall have passed Congress and been approved by a President of the United States, then, and not till then, in my humble opinion, will the greatest wish of the country be gratified and its best interests sustained. When this shall have been achieved, the people will, in their own good time, indicate any change they may desire in their revenue system.

During the mighty struggle, which is even not yet ended, we have proposed to compromise no principles with our opponents; and when the battle has been fought and the victory secured, the only basis upon which we should ever attempt to treat ought to be the *status quo ante bellum*. Put us back precisely where we were before the tariff of 1846. Until that and is obtained we hearken to no compromise, we listen to no half-way measures, end least of all to such as propose to sacrifice one class of manufacturers to maintain another. *Divide and conquer* will be the maxim of our opponents. And it is our duty to distrust any man who shall seek to divide us by offering protection to some class at the expense of all the rest. If there be any among us who shall desire to play that game, or dare to offer as a Whig measure any proposition which has for its object to baffle and defeat the unequivocal restoration of the tariff of 1842, let us at once repudiate the measure as uncalled for by the people and opposed to their wishes. Scouting all abstractions and generalities, let us continue to present the principle for which we mean to contend, manfully and openly, as an object visible and tangible—*the restoration of the Whig Tariff of* 1842. Let this stand as a watchword of the party, the shibboleth of our political faith. Inscribe it on every Whig flag, and each will become a *labarum*, as invincible as the banner of the Constantines.

Had it been permitted me to attend the meeting, I should have availed myself of the opportunity to congratulate the Whigs not only on the triumphs abroad, but on the prospects at home. In every part of Delaware which I have visited the Whig fires burn brightly; and if the friends of the party do not suffer themselves to be distracted by false issues, their victory is certain; and Delaware will present to the country, as usual, a Whig Governor, a Whig Representative to Congress, and a Whig Legislature.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CLAYTON.

Late from Santa Fe.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF NOVEMBER 7.

By the arrival at Fort Leavenworth, on tha 30th October, of Lieut. Col. Ruff; of the Missouri volunteers, we learn that Gen Kearney left for California on the 25th of September, taking with him companies B. C, G, K, and I, 1st United States dragoons—in all about 400 men, mounted on *mules*. The route of this small command was considered by many of the oldest and most experienced mountaineers and traders as one of great hardships and suffering, if not absolutely impracticable—being down the Rio Grande to Socoro, (an old Spanish town, formerly of much importance from the large garrison stationed there,) about 200 miles south of Santa Fe; thence west to the "Gila," (pronounced Heela;) thence down the Gila to within 150 or 200 miles of the head of the Gulf of California, into which the Gila empties itself; thence northwest to Monterey, on the Pacific. This route is called and known as the Copper Mine route.

This command is accompanied by the following officers: Gen. Kearney, commanding; Capt. Johnston, 1st dragoons, aid-de-camp; Capt. Turner, 1st dragoons, Adjutant General of the "army of the West;" Major Thomas Swords, Quartermaster U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeons John S. Griffin and R. Simpson, of the Medical Staff of the army; Major Sumner, commanding dragoons; Captains Cook, Moore, Burgwin, and Grier, 1st U. S. dragoons; and Lieutenants Love, Hammond, Noble, Davidson, and McIlvaine, of the same regiment: The scientific part of the expedition is under the command of that meritorious officer, First Lieut. W. H. Emory, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, so well and favorably known for his laborious and accurate surveys on the Northeastern Boundary, and consists of First Lieut. Warner, of the Engineer Corps; Mr. Bestor, of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Stanley, employed at Santa Fe as the artist of the expedition. The command is also accompanied by Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Robidoux and a guide from Taos, who takes with him for his own riding *five* mules, so difficult is the route in his estimation and experience.

The General started with wagons and with one wagon load of pack-saddles for mules, intending to pack when the wagons break down.

The Colonel reports that every thing was tranquil at Santa Fe when he left, (September 27,h,) although a very current rumor existed that the Armijo family would endeavor to incite the population to open resistance as soon as General Kearney and the regular troops of the United States had left that part of the country. This report was not believed, however, or, if true, would have caused no uneasiness.

General Kearney, by printed proclamation, dated September 22, 1846, announces that, being *duly authorized* by the President of the United States, he appoints the following named persons the executive and administrative officers of the laws and government of the Territory of New Mexico: *Governor*, Charles Bent; *Secretary of the Territory*, Don Aduciano Vigil; *Marshal*, Richard Dallam; *United States District Attorney*, Francis P. Blair; *Treasurer*, Charles Blummer; *Auditor Public Accounts*, Eugene Leitensdorfer; and Joab Houghton, Antonio Jose Otero, and Charles Baubien, Judges of the Supreme Court. These appointments are regarded as the best that could be made out of the material present in Santa Fe.—The appointment of Gov. Bent appears to give general satisfaction.

Col. Ruff reports Col. Price, of the 2d regiment of Missouri volunteers, at the old Pecos village, one day's march (thirty miles) from Santa Fe, on the morning of the 28th September.

The troops left in Santa Fe and vicinity are Major M. Lewis Clark's battalion of horse artillery and a part of Col. Prices regiment, together with Capt. Angney's and Captain Murphy's companies of infantry.

Col. Doniphan's regiment had obtained permission of Gen. Kearney to march to Chihuahua, and effect there a junction with Gen. Wool, of the United States army. Indeed, such a movement was necessary, as, owing to some mismanagement, provisions were very scarce, the army being obliged to subsist from Bent's Fort (some time in July) up to the last of September, without sugar or coffee, and on half ration of flour, (ground wheat.)

It was the universal belief at Santa Fe that Gen. Wool would meet with no resistance at Chihuahua. Constant communication was had between the traders at Chihuahua and the traders at Santa Fe.

From the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—Is Mr. Polk infallible? His political friends will not assert in plain round terms that he is.—This would be too absurd, and they are too cunning to be guilty of so injudicious a step. But, in the blindness of partisan fury, they denounce all opposition to his measures and opinions, and brand those who cannot see things as he sees them, as recreant traitors, thus indirectly, at least, claiming for the President and his advisers the high endowment of infallibility.

One of the maxims of the British Government is that the King can do no wrong and all the misdeeds of royalty are attributed, by a fiction of law, to his Ministers. Bad as this is—repulsive as it is to every principle of Republicanism—our rulers go still further. They would claim for Mr. Polk *and his Minister too*, perfect impunity from public condemnation. They would hush the voice of his opponents by the cry of traitor. They would bind in shackles the popular mind, that our rulers might "play fantastic tricks" as best suited their purposes, and pass unwhipt of justice.

Thus every man who condemns the conduct of the Administration, in regard to the Mexican war, is covered with all the odium and abuse which the government organ, in the plenitude of its bitterness, can pour forth.

Listen to the language of the Union:

"Northern Whigs and their presses (encouraged and cheered on by the National Whig organ at Washington) are now fiercely engaged in a traitorous opposition to their *country's war* upon the *public enemy*."

A traitorous opposition to their country's war! The old man of the Union knows full well that the Northern Whigs and their presses *are not* engaged in a traitorous opposition to their country's war; but he hopes to divert public attention from the miserable policy, the bungling management of the war, by denouncing all who oppose, not the war, but Mr. Polk's mode of conducting it.

But the Union grows more furious as he proceeds. Hear him again:

"And none but a 'moral traitor'—none but a puny whipster or a factious sophist—would pretend to pause, and split hairs, and quibble about the causes and objects of the war. None but such a man would assume the office of opposing it; putting his own judgment before that of his country, and counteract the decision of the constituted authorities in a cause like this, where our rights and honor are at stake."

What think you of the that, freemen of America? You are not to inquire into the causes of this war! It is no business of the people whether it was brought about for the base and unpatriotic purpose of promoting the cause of party. Oh, no! all this is no concern of yours! You are blindly to approve all that your rulers do, under the penalty of being branded as *traitors*. It matters not whether the war has been wisely managed or not—whether the constitution of your country has been violated—whether the "causes and objects of the war" are wicked or holy, still the people must be silent, and blindly trust all to the wisdom of the President. Was ever so outrageous, so extraordinary a claim put forth by the rulers of a free people? If it be acknowledged, then farewell to the bright heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers. But it will not be acknowledged. As long as we have a tongue to speak or a hand to write—as long as there remains a single fragment of constitutional liberty in this country, we shall continue to hold up to public condemnation the follies and errors of rulers.

We have ever condemned Mr. Polk for bringing about this war. [illegible] necessary, and might have been avoided. But we are, now that we have a war, for fighting it out, so as to preserve the honor and glory of the nation. We would not throw a single obstacle in the way of the Administration to impede its movements. On the contrary, we would have the arm of the Executive strengthened with all the power and resources of the nation. We would have the war vigorously and efficiently conducted. We are, in other words, for our country, "right or wrong," though we do not regard Mr. Polk alone as constituting the country. We can condemn him and his measures, and still support the country. There is a vast difference between the *Administration* and the *Country*, however much the Union may labor to prove the contrary; and we may condemn the acts of the one without subjecting the other to reproach. Mr. Polk is the *servant* of the people, and they have a right to call him to account for his misdeeds. He involved the country in this war; he ordered our army to march to the Rio Grande, which produced the collision of arms. Upon him, then, rests all its fearful responsibilities. And, while the people are willing to lend him every aid in prosecuting the fight; while they are willing, as becomes good and true patriots, to give up their lives, if necessary, in sustaining their country, they would be recreant to their duty if, believing the war to be unjust or badly managed by the Administration, they did not speak forth their condemnation, despite of denunciation and calumny.

Arrival of the "Palmetto."

The steamship *Palmetto*, Captain LEWIS, arrived here yesterday, thirty-six hours from Galveston, having left that port on the evening of the 27th inst. We have received by her Galveston papers to that date, together with a mast of correspondence from Monterey.

The steamship *McKim*, from Brasos Santiago, for New Orleans, arrived at Galveston on the 24th inst., having sustained some damage in her machinery. There were on board most of Capt. Shriver's company of Mississippi and Texas Volunteers, Colonel Bailey Peyton, General A. S. Johnson, Mr. Kendall, of the *Picayune*, and and a large number of discharged volunteers, making about 360 in all. The McKim was to have proceeded on her voyage on the 28th, in the evening.

The steamer Florida, Captain Butler, 11 days from Brasos, put into Galveston on the 25th instant, being in want of water and provisions. She had 160 discharged volunteers on board.

THE REPORTED DUELS.—We are happy to learn that the difference between Colonels Bailey Peyton and Marshall, and Captains Shivers and Musson, which were to have been decided on the field, have been amicably and honorably arranged.

The American troops in and about Monterey are quite pleased with the position of the place and the manners of the inhabitants. The latter certainly seem a degree higher in civilization than the people about Camargo and Matamoras.

The above we cut from the New Orleans Times of Oct. 30th. The Times contains some long and interesting letters; but no other news than that given above. Gen. Taylor was thought to have commenced his onward movement before November 1st.

THE RIGHT SORT OF STUFF.

Some fifteen years go two strangers met on Charlestown bridge. One was a young man fresh and green from the country, with his wardrobe in a bundle under his arm, and the other a resident of the city. For some reason not easily explained, they halted and something like the following conversation ensued:

COUNTRY LAD.—Sir, do you know any place where I can get anything to do?

CITIZEN.—I don't know that I do.—What sort of employment are you seeking for?

COUNTRY LAD.—Well, I'm not particular. I calculated on teaching school when I left home; but they told me, back here, that they thought I couldn't get one about here. Do you know of any *stable* where they want a had?

Finding the countryman was ready for anything in the way of work, the gentleman told him where he might get employment as a hand-cart-man and choreman, and bid him good bye.

It was not long after this casual interview that the young man sought out his adviser,& thanked him for helping him to a place. He had found the place to which he had been recommended, and had then full employment in a retail grocer's store, in carting packages and doing jobs of different kinds. From this humble beginning, he worked his way along in the world, to be clerk in the store, then into a wholesale establishment and finally to be a partner in the same concern. He is now reputed to be worth from 50,000 to 75,000 dollars.

So much for energy and perseverence, with a willingness to do any honest work for a living. Men of such sort of stuff, who, if they cannot at once do what they can, with ordinary blessings of Providence, are quite sure to succeed in the world. [Traveller.

OPPERATIONS OF CAPT. FREMONT IN UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Letter from Senator Benton to the President.

SIR: In the absence of official information on the subject of Lieutenant Colonel (then Captain) FREMONT'S operations in Upper California, I deem it my duty to lay before you the private letters which I have received from that officer, for the purpose of showing you his actual position at the latest dates; the unwilling manner in which he became involved in hostilities with the Mexican authorities of that province, before he had heard of the war with Mexico; and especially to disprove the accusation, made officially against him by Governor Castro, of having come into California with a body of United States troops, under the pretext of a scientific expedition, but in reality to excite the Americans settled in that province to an insurrection against the Mexican Government. This accusation is of the gravest character, most seriously implicating the good faith and honor of our Government, and officially made by Governor Castro, in a despatch to the Minister of War and Marine, under date of the 1st of April last, and published in *El Monitor Republicano*, in the city of Mexico, by the order of the Mexican Government, on the 10th of May last. A copy of this paper was sent to Mrs. FREMONT, my daughter, by the Hon. M. SLIDELL, and an English translation of it is herewith presented.

When Captain FREMONT left the United States to complete his scientific labors beyond the Rocky Mountains, it was with a full knowledge of the *political* as well as *personal* difficulties of the enterprise,—He knew that the relations of the United States were critical both with Mexico and Great Britain: that he was going through the territories of the one and among the settlements of the other; that jealously would attach to his movements, and all his acts be referred to his Government; and he was perfectly determined to use the utmost circumspection in all his conduct, confining himself wholly to his scientific pursuits, and carefully avoiding as well the appearance as the reality of either a political or military mission. With this view, and after having traversed the desert, and crossed the Great Basin which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the *Sierra Nevada* of the *Alta California* he left his men upon the frontier, an hundred miles from Monterey, and went alone to that city to explain his object and wishes in person to Governor Castro. He did this in the most formal and official manner in company with the United States Consul, Mr. Larkin, (at whose house he stopped;) and, conforming to the whole detail of Spanish ceremonial, he not only called on the governor, but also on the prefect and the alcalde. The interview was entirely satisfactory. To the Governor's remark that he was bringing a considerable body of United States troops with him, Capt. F. answered that it was not so—that he had no troops at all, only a few hired men for security against Indians and killing game; that he was not even an officer of the line, but of Topographical Engineers; and that he was seeking a new route (among other objects of science) to the mouth of the Columbia, upon a line further south than the present travelling route, and which had brought him through the unsettled parts of the Upper California; and that he now wished to winter in the valley of the San Joaquin, where there was game for his men and grass for his horses. To this the Governor agreed, and Capt. Fremont left Monterey to bring his men to the beautiful valley which he had explored in his previous expedition, and to which both himself and his men looked forward as to a paradise of repose and refreshment, after their toilsome and perilous march of three thousand miles among savage tribes, and through wilderness and desert countries.

Scarcely had he arrived in this valley when information began to reach him from all quarters that the Governor was raising the province against him, and coming upon him with troops of all arms—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—and that his situation was most critical and dangerous. The Consul sent a special messenger to warn him of his danger; the American settlers below offered to join him; but he utterly refused their assistance because he would not compromise them. But he did what honor and self-preservation required, and what the courage and fidelity of his men enthusiastically seconded. He took a position, and waited the approach of the assailants; and that position was nearer to them, on the summit of the *Sierra*, overlooking Monterey, at thirty miles distance, and whence with their glasses, they could plainly see the troops, with their artillery, which had crossed the bay (of Monterey) to *San Juan*, on their way to attack him. The Governor, with these troops, and with all his threats, after coming towards the camp on the *Sierra*, did not come to it; and Captain Fremont, faithful to his design to avoid collision, if possible, finding himself not attacked, determined to retire, and to proceed to Oregon, on his intended route of the valley of the Sacramento, the Tlamath lake, and the valley of the Wahlahmath river. Accordingly, about the 10th of March, he left his position on the *Sierra*, descended into the valley of the *San Joaquin*, and commenced his march by slow and easy stages of four and six miles a day towards Oregon.

It is of this encampment on the *Sierra* that Governor Castro makes particular complaint in his despatch to the Minister of War and Marine as an evidence of hostile intentions, and where the American flag was raised, a fortification built, and the American settlers called in for its defence. Unhappily, we have no letter from Captain Fremont detailing the events of these days, but the want of such a letter is well supplied by the official communications from the American Consul at Monterey to our Secretary of State, and by Captain Fremont's brief note to the Consul, (written in pencil,' while expecting the attack of Governor Castro, and which has been heretofore published in our papers. Mr. Buchanan furnished us, as soon as they were received, with copies of these despatches, which are herewith laid before you, and from which it will be seen that Governor Castro's accusations against Captain Fremont are entirely unfounded; that, so far from having excited the Americans to revolt, he absolutely refused to receive those who offered to join him. And more, that, after leaving this position, and granting discharges to five or six of his men, he refused to fill their places from the men in the country, so determined was he to avoid, as well in appearance as in fact, the smallest act offensive or injurious to the Mexican authorities. The same correspondence shows the entire falsehood of all the superlative gasconade which Governor Castro put into his official report about the spoils of the camp—the dispersion of Fremont and his men—their flight into the bulrushes and through the desert—his suffocation in the cradle of a dangerous conspiracy, &c.; with all which imaginary exploits his official despatch was filled, while Fremont, with sixty-two men and two hundred horses, were slowly retiring in a body, almost in his view, and utterly abstaining from any act of offence to the province or its authorities. It was no doubt this false report to his Government and the ridicule he incurred by it in California that led to his subsequent operations in May to exterminate Fremont's party and all the American settlers on the Sacramento.

On return from the evacuated camp on the SIERRA, the Governor also put forth a proclamation, in the vein of his report, and even worse, styling Fremont and his men a band of highway robbers, plundering the people, &c., which accusation of plundering the Consul took the trouble to investigate, and found to be a very trival offence of MANNERS, (not of law or morals,) which the injured party valued at five dollars, and for which Capt. Fremont gave ten. For the rest, the Consul, after all this, declares the inhabitants of the country to be well pleased with Capt. Fremont and that he might walk the streets of Monterey the next day alone, if he chose.—The only truth in Governor Castro's despatch is, that Captain Fremont took a military position, entrenched it, and raised the American flag; but these events were the CONSEQUENCE, and not the CAUSE of Gov. Castro's movement against him; and this is fully shown in that brief, heroic note, written in pencil, in answer to the Consul's warning, in which Capt. Fremont, after refusing the aid of the American settlers, declared for himself and his sixty-two men that they had done nothing wrong to the authorities or the people of the country—that if attacked they would defend themselves, and die to the last man under the flag of their country, and leave it to their country to avenge their deaths. All they did was in self-defence. The flag was raised, not as a standard of insurrection, or as a sign of contempt to the Mexican Government, but as the American symbol of honor and patriotism, which was entitled to respect from others—to defence from them—and which they had displayed in that hour of danger as a warning to the approaching assailants—as a bond of union and devotion among themselves—and as an appeal and invocation (if they should be destroyed) to the avenging spirit of their far distant country. To my mind, this entrenching on the mountain, and raising the national flag was entirely justifiable under the circumstances of the case; and the noble resolution which they took (refusing the aid of their countrymen) to die if attacked under the flag of their country, four thousand miles distant from their homes, was an act of the highest heroism, worthy to be recorded by Xenophon, and reflecting equal honor upon the brave young officer who commanded and the heroic SIXTY-TWO by whom he was supported.

The first letter that we received from Capt. Fremont after his withdrawal from the SIERRA, and from the valley of the SAN JUAN, is dated the first day of April, in latitude 40, on the Sacramento river; and, though written merely to inform Mrs. Fremont of his personal concerns, becomes important in a public point of view on account of subsequent events in June and July, by showing that on the first of April he was on his way to Oregon—that he had abandoned all intention of returning through any part of California—would cross the Rocky Mountains through the Northern Pass on the line between the Upper, or Kettle Falls of the Columbia, and the Great Falls of the Missouri—and be in the United States in September.—This shows that he had, at that time, no idea of the events in which he was subsequently involved, and that he had abandoned the cherished field of his intended scientific researches for the express purpose of avoiding all offence to the Mexican authorities. Of the events in the valley of the SAN JOAQUIN and the camp on the SIERRA, he speaks a few words, without detail, but descriptive of his condition, characteristic of his prudence in not compromising his country, and worthy to be repeated in his own language. He says:

"The Spaniards were somewhat rude and inhospitable below, and ordered me out of the country after having given me permission to winter there. My sense of duty did not permit me to fight them, but we retired slowly and growlingly before a force of three or four hundred men, and three pieces of artillery. Without the shadow of a cause the Governor suddenly raised the whole country against me, issuing a false and scandalous proclamation. Of course; I did not dare to compromise the United States, against which appearances would have been strong; but though it was in my power to increase my party by Americans, I refrained from committing a solitary act of hostility or impropriety."

His next letter is dated the 14th of May and informs me that, in his progress to Oregon, he found himself and party unexpectedly attacked by the TLAMATH Indians—the most warlike of that quarter—had lost five men in killed and wounded—and still expected to be in the United States in the month of September.

This was the last letter received from Captain Fremont until the one of July 26th from Monterey, of the Pacific ocean, and brought in by Commodore Sloat. The events which brought him back you have learned from that Commodore: but the *causes* which led to these events are necessary to be known for the justification of Captain Fremont; for although actually justified by the existence of the war with Mexico, yet he knew nothing of the war when these events took place; and though knowing of it when he wrote, yet he would not avail himself of his subsequent knowledge to justify previous acts; and therefore chose to rest every thing upon the state of facts, as he saw them, when he *resolved* and *acted*. These causes, and the events to which they led, are rapidly sketched by him in this his last letter; and, while the whole letter is herewith submitted to you, yet, for your convenience, I collect its substance: 'At the middle of May, Captain Fremont, in pursuance of his design to reach Oregon, and return by the Columbia and Missouri through the Northern Pass in the Rocky Mountains, had arrived at the great Tlamath Lake, in the edge of the Oregon territory, where he found his further progress completely barred by the double obstacle of hostile Indians, which Castro had excited against him, and the lofty mountains, covered with deep and lasting snows, which made the middle of May in that elevated region the same as the middle of winter. These were the difficulties and dangers in front. Behind, and on the north bank of the San Francisco Bay, at the military post of Sonoma, was General Castro, assembling troops with the avowed intention of attacking both Fremont's party and all the American settlers, against whom the Indians had been already excited. Thus, his passage barred in front by impassable snows and mountains—hemmed in by savage Indians, who were thinning the ranks of his little party—menanced by a general at the head of ten-fold forces of all arms—the American settlers in California marked out for destruction on a false accusation of meditating a revolt under his instigation—his men and horses suffering from fatigue, cold, and famine—and after the most anxious deliberation upon all the dangers of his position, and upon all the responsibilities of his conduct, Capt. Fremont determined to turn upon his pursuers and fight them instantly, without regard to numbers, and seek safety for his party and the American settlers by overturning the Mexican government in California.

It was on the 7th day of June that he came to this determination; and, the resolution being once taken, all half-way measures were discarded, and a rapid execution of the plan was commenced. On the 11th of June a supply of two hundred horses for Castro's troops, on the way to his camp, conducted by an officer and fourteen men, were surprised at daylight, and the whole captured; the men and officers being released, and the horses retained for American use. On the 15th, at daybreak, the military post of Sonoma (the point of rendezvous and intended headquarters) was surprized and taken, with nine pieces of brass cannon, two hundred and fifty stand of muskets, other arms and ammunition, with several superior officers, General Vallejo, (Val-ya-ho,) his brother, Captain Vallejo, Colonel Greuxdon, and others; all of whom were detained and confined prisoners. Captain Fremont then repaired to the American settlements on the *Rio de les Americano* to obtain assistance; and receiving an express from his little garrison of fourteen in Sonoma, that General Castro was preparing to cross the bay of San Francisco and attack them with a large force, he set out in the afternoon of the 23d of June with ninety mounted riflemen, and, travelling day and night, arrived at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 25th at Sonoma, eighty miles distance. The vanguard of Castro's force had crossed the bay—a squadron of seventy dragoons, commanded by *de la Torre*—which was attacked and defeated by twenty Americans, with the loss of two killed and some wounded on the part of the Mexicans, and no injury to themselves; *de la Torre* barely escaping with the loss of his transport boats, and spiking six pieces of artillery. In the mean time two of Capt. Fremont's men, going as an express, were captured by *de la Torre's* men, and, being bound to trees, were cut to pieces alive with knives!—In return for which, three of *de la Torre's* men being taken, they were instantly shot. The north side of the bay of San Francisco was now cleared of the enemy, and on the fourth day of July Capt. Fremont called the Americans together at Sonoma, addressed them upon the dangers of their situation, and recommended a declaration of independence and war upon Castro and his troops as the only means of safety.—The independence was immediately declared and the war proclaimed. A few days afterwards an officer from Commodore Sloat brought intelligence that the American flag was hoisted at Monterey—an example which was immediately followed wherever the news flew.

The pursuit and defeat of Castro was then the only remaining enterprise. He had fled south towards the numerous Mexican towns and settlements beyond Monterey, with his four or five hundred men; and Capt. Fremont, leaving some fifty men in garrisons; set out with one hundred and sixty mounted riflemen in the pursuit, when he received instructions from Commodore Sloat to march upon Monterey. He did so, and found Commodore Stockton in command, approving the pursuit of Castro, and aiding it by all the means in his power. The sloop-of war Cyane was put at his service. Capt Fremont, with one hundred and sixty American riflemen, and seventy marines, embarked on that vessel, and sailed down the coast on the 26th of July, to *San Diego*, four hundred miles south of Monterey, and one hundred south of *Puebla de los Angeles*, where Castro was understood to be, with an increasing force of five hundred men. The descent of the coast as far as *San Diego* was with the view to get ahead of Castro, and to be in a position either to intercept him if he fled south to Mexico or to Lower California, or to turn back upon him if he remained at *Puebla de los Angeles* or any of the numerous towns in its neighborhood. In either event, the enterprise will probably have had its conclusion early in August, and official details may now be looked for by the first arrivals from the North Pacific ocean. In the mean time, I hope the information I am able to give, though all of a private character, written solely for the information of friends, and never expected to go before the public, may be sufficient to relieve present anxieties, to disprove the accusations of Governor Castro, and to justify the operations of Capt. Fremont. I make this communication to you, sir, upon the responsibilities of an American Senator, addressing the President of the United States, and with the sole view of vindicating the American Government, and its officer, from the foul imputation of exciting insurrection in the provinces of a neighboring Power with whom we were then at peace. I could add much more to prove that Capt. Fremont's private views and feelings were in unison with his ostensible mission; that the passion of his soul was the pursuit of science, and that he looked with dread and aversion upon every possible collision either with Indians, Mexicans, or British, that could turn him aside from that cherished pursuit. A more formal occasion for the exhibition of these further and other proofs may soon occur; but the exigency of the circumstances seemed to me to require that no time should be lost in communicating the truth to the public mind, both at home and abroad, in a case so seriously affecting the national character, and in which uncorrected error, for even a short time, would do great mischief.

Very respectfully, sir,
your friend and fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1846.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

We find in our exchanges the following extract of a letter, written by an officer in Gen. Taylor's army to the New Orleans Picayune, from which it would appear that the Mexicans are much better prepared for war then has been generally supposed they were:

"There never was a nation so much mistaken as ours in regard to that of Mexico. I mean in respect to its military resources. The people are warlike, and have an abundant supply of munitions of war. Our battles with them improve them as soldiers. Our invasion is held by them in abhorrence, and has united all classes in determined resistance against us. The battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey were battles with their frontier army. From this place onward, if we have to march on further in this direction, we shall meet with their *home* army, made up of hardy mountaineers and a better class of soldiery. So far I consider we have not injured their nation, but done it a *service*, by defeating their old officers, thus causing their army to be placed under the direction of younger, more ambitious, braver, and more accomplished Generals. In fact, so far from the war being ended, it has just commenced. Our position is critical. Our supplies at Camargo, 180 miles distant, must be wagoned to this place. This long line has no protection. The ranchero troops, numbering near 2,500, behind us as guerillas, and, if they choose to act, our trains must be cut off. Although this is a rich valley, its supplies are inadequate to our wants, except in beef, for any length of time. Our army, or the effective part of it, is too diminutive to meet a strong force. It is weak, physically, for it has now been in campaign over thirteen months, with scanty clothing and much hardship and exposure. The volunteers are numerous, but, with the exception of those regiments commanded by late officers of the army, without discipline. I suppose our whole army will muster, when all arrive from below, 9,000 men for duty, and we hear the Mexicans have one on the advance to meet us of 30,000 men. I am convinced, and so is every officer of the army, that we have done wrong and commited an irreparable error in leaving the Rio Grande to march in this direction.—To end this war a more vital blow must be struck nearer the Mexican capital; and that is, Vera Cruz should be taken by the way of Alvarado. We are now over 700 miles from the city of Mexico, with a vast desert to traverse. In a word, to make peace feconomically with Mexico, some things must be undone, and our Government must commence again. Discharge the volunteers, and raise your regular force to thirty or fifty thousand men. We have the fullest expectation of the most active guerilla war against us. Move where we will, the mountains and passes afford every facility to carry it on successfully and most disastrously for us. Our army, as now situated, can be compared to the French in Spain, when Joseph was driven out."

Statue of Wellington.

A London letter in the New York Herald says—

The chief subject of excitement at this moment in this great metropolis, is the elevation of the great collossus upon a triumphal arch at the entrance of the Park. This collossus is a statue of Wellington on horseback, and is said to be next to the collossus of Rhodes, the most gigantic statue that ever has been cast. It has been six years in casting, and cost £30,000 sterling; weight about 65 tons. The horse's ears are 5 feet long and head and all its other parts in proportion. The arm of the brazen Duke, from the hand to the elbow is, in length and bulk, longer and stouter than a tall stout man; a tall grenadier armed cap-a-pie in high helmet and mounted on a large horse, can ride under the belly of the brazen horse without touching it. It is to be put up on the top of the archway only for an experiment, and if the public are not satisfied with the fitness of its position it is to come down again. Quite a war has been waging among artists and with the committee, on the propriety of placing it in its present situation. All this gave great animation to the scene of its transportation, and nearly all London came out to witness its passage along the streets. It was moved with surprising ease and quietness, was then hung suspeded in mid-air, to the delight of admiring crowds, and at last safely dropped upon the top of the arch, where no doubt it will remain till some future Omar knocks it down, like its gigantic fellow of Rhodes.

A NOVEL GRAVE.

One "John Brown," writing from Gen. Kearney's camp, "on the Plains, July 23d" thus describes an Indian grave, discovered on their route:

"The other evening at our camp, near the "crossing," I found, in the top of a large cotton wood tree, the grave of an Indian—proably a chief—the body wrapped in skins, and laid on mats resting on his lodge which were across two large limbs of the tree. Another package, which I could not make out, I was told by some of the men who climbed up to it, held his bows, arrows, war club, medicine gourd, &c. The birds had picked several holes through his winding sheet to get at his flesh. Over the whole deposite the skin, which had probably been used for his lodge, was tightly stretched, and the whole establishment was well secured to the tree by strings cut from buffalo hide. We left him alone in his glory, with his airy resting place undisturbed.

Magnetic Telegraph.

This mighty engine, as at present erected, is very little better than a tool for the speculators and stock-jobbers of the large cities of the atlantic sea-board. Numerous instances have occurred which abundantly prove the truth of this. The last, however, is a most flagrant one. It occurred on the arrival at Boston, on Saturday, of the steamship Britannia, from Liverpool, with foreign news of great importance, the effect of which, on the markits, would be very considerable. Before the arrival of the boat, the wires of the Telegraph between New York and Boston were broken, in order to stop the communication. This however, excited the public indignation and the wires were quickly mended. On Saturday morning, at five o'clock, the steamer arrived, and as soon as it was known, the wires were broken. The agents of the New York press received, her news in advance of all others; they immediately went to the telegraph office to have the intelligence forwarded to N. York; but, to their astonishment, the wires beyond Springfield or Hartford, were cut! These agents then had the news despatched, as they thought to Albany, but, to their astonishment, the speculaters obtained it, and endeavored to operate with it in New York, and elsewhere, on Srturday noon. After they had used it, we believe it was sent to the press Now, we are not a little curious to ascertain how the telegraphic operations managed this.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

COTTON vs. POWDER.

The prepared cotton is now declared to be far more powerful in its explosive properties than gunpowder. It has been ascertained by actual experiment, that "the *forty-eighth* part af an ounce of the prepared cotton will propel a bullet from an Americrn rifle as far as the *twelfth* part of an ounce of gunpowder. The *sixteenth* part of an ounce will drive a a three-quarter ounce ball a distance of sixteen hundred paces."

In blasting rocks, the experiments have been eminenily successful. A large block granite at Basle, measuring 240 cubic feet, was blown up by four ounces of cotton; a process which could not have been effected by less than two pounds of the best gunpowder.

SHIPWRECK.

Two of the seamen, the only survivors of the crew of the Meteor, arrived in Baltimore some days since. The vessel sailed from that port for St. Thomas, on the 3d of September, and was wrecked in the disastrous gale of the 6th and 8th.—These men were on the wreck for 8 days with nothing but a little molasses to subsist on, when they were rescued by the barque Chancellor, and conveyed to Antigua.

MONKS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—The Roman Cathohc Advocate says that a colony of Missionaries, of the order of St. Benedict, started from Munich on the 29th of July, for the United States of America, to form at St. Joseph, in Pennsylvania, the first monastery of Benedictines. It is composed of the Rev. Father Boniface Wimmer (prior,) F. Maximilian Goetner, two theologians, two scholastics, and several lay brothers.—Pittsburgh Gaz.

GEN. WORTH, the hero of Monterey, was a merchant's clerk, in Hudson, on North river, 35 years ago. He entered the army as a private, according to a letter before us, at the opening of the war of 1812—distingished himself at Lundy's Lane, where he was wounded, and at the suggestion of Gen. Scott, promoted. He won honor in the Florida war, and has crowned himself with glory at Monterey.—Pitts. Gaz.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60
Oats,	"	30 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	0 75 a 1 00
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 50 a 3 62
Wheat	0 60 a 0 00
Rye	32 a 34
Corn	33 a 35
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	33 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	6 a 7
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	75 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	45 a 50
Peaches,	1 20 a 1 25
Potatoes, Merrer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	$ 25 a $ 50
" Timothy	1 25 a 1 37
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 00
Wool	16 a 26

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1½
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	3
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1½
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois,

State Bank	50 ¦ Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 ¦ Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York.

New York city par ¦ Other banks	1

Maryland.

Baltimore par — Other banks	1

Kentucky.

All solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

☞**John Gay, Esq.,** at Donegal, Westmoreland County, is our authorized Agent to take subscriptions and make collections for us, to whom our patrons there are requested to make payment.

☞We have been requested to state that the Lutheran Church in Somerset will be open for Divine Service on Thanksgiving day, (26th inst.) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Locofocoism in a new Dress.

Having been most signally rebuked for the falsehoods and frauds perpetrated by them at the last Presidential election, the leaders of the so-called Democratic party, with a view of diverting public attention from the acts of the Administration, have recently engaged in another scheme of deception as base as any that was ever concocted.

Seeing that the people are resolved to act for themselves, and that Locofocoism is doomed to sink under the weight of popular sentiment, unless some new scheme can be devieed to save it, they are now putting forth every effort in their power to bring the Whigs into disrepute by charging them with being opposed to the war and denouncing them as cowards, traitors and tories. The project was started, we believe, by the "Union," the organ of the Administration at Washington, and is being carried out by every government paper and every Executive understrapper in the land, many of whom have already entered upon the the task with a spirit and a devotion not to be surpassed by the famous Swiss GUARDS, who never hesitate to do their master's bidding and are ever ready to fight for the party that pays best.

The scheme will fail, however, of its object, for the obvious reason that the position of the Whig party in regard to the war is everywhere well known. Though opposed to the MEASURE which produced the difficulty with Mexico, since by the acts of the Executive the nation has become involved in war, the Whigs, ever ready to maintain their country's honor, have not been wanting in efforts to bring that war to a speedy and successful issue. They did their full share of the fighting thus far, and will no doubt do their share also in the conflicts that may yet ensue.

Without doing injustice to those of the Democratic party who have entered the army and fought bravely under their country's flag, the Whigs can point with pride to the gallant conduct of a TAYLOR a WORTH and a KEARNEY—and so long as the names of RINGGOLD and WATSON and the other noble Whig spirits whose blood has been shed in their country's cause shall be remembered, so long will every effort of the Administration and its satellites to bring odium upon the Whig party in regard to their conduct in the Mexican war prove fruitless and vain. Like their ancestors of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day will stand firmly by their COUNTRY—but while doing so under all circumstances, they cannot be deterred, either by the shafts of calumny or the tongue of slander, from exposing the errors or denouncing the mis-conduct of her RULERS.

Gubernatorial.

Since the declination of Gen. MARKLE, several of the western Whig papers have indicated their preferences of individuals for the Gubernatorial chair. The "Pittsburgh Gazette" is in favor of ANDREW STEWART, the "American" leans toward Gen. IRVIN, and the "Journal" and "Eagle" —the latter Native—are both out for WALTER FORWARD. The Whigs have no lack of good material from which to make a selection. Either of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as candidates would, in our humble opinion, make an excellent Governor, and we feel quite confident that whichever is nominated will receive the unanimous support of the party. We annex their names together with their localities.

JAMES COOPER, Adams.
ANDREW STEWART, Fayette.
WALTER FORWARD, Allegheny,
JAMES IRVIN, Centre.

Delaware Election.

Delaware has elected a Locofoco Governor by a Majority of 169 votes. The Whig candidate for Congress is elected, and the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature—which secures them a United States Senator.

Mean to do better next time.

The Locofoco leaders are boasting everywhere of what they mean to accomphish heresfter. Their recent defeats, they say, will only tend to arouse the party, and that once accomplished, they'll knock the Whigs into a cock'd hat.—Well, we admire their resolution—and if it were not that the PEOPLE have a voice in the matter, there can be no doubt of its being carried into effect. But it seems to us just as probable for a man to ascend to the housetop without steps or ladder, as for the Locos to get any considerable portion of the people to go with them hereafter.

Poor House Farm.

The Poor House Commissioners, appointed for the purpose by an Act of Assembly, purchased, some time since, the farm of Judge Chorpenning, situate 2 miles east of the Borough of Somerset, on the turnpike, to which the paupers from the several townships of the county are to be removed in the spring. The farm contains about 233 acres, over the one half cleared, and has a quantity of fine meadow and a large orchard. It costs $5,000, payable in five equal annual instalments.

☞The ship General Washington sailed on Thursday for Brazos St. Jago, says the Alexandria Gazette, with a cargo of upwards of 30,000 bushels of oats, 380 bales of hay, and 1000 barrels of bread together with other "entertainment for man and beast" destined for the army in Mexico. The Washington has also on board a number of kegs and jars of preserves, pickles, &c. for the invalid soldiers on the Rio Grande.

Latest from Mexico.

Late accounts from Mexico state that Santa Anna had arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 8th October, and that he had seized upon a *conducta* of specie, thereby getting hold of two millions of dollars. He gave a receipt for the money and his individual bonds for its restoration.

☞A Washington letter expresses the opinion that Gen. Taylor will remain at Monterey until he shall have collected supplies and reinforced his army, and that he will then push for the city of Mexico.

A WHIG PUMPKIN.—A pumpkin was grown on the farm of John Mong, Esq., which weighed 119 lbs. This we think beats anything in these diggins.

☞Gen. La Vega and his associates have been exchanged for Capt. Carpender and crew of the Truxton.

Requisition for Troops.

The Harrisburgh Telegraph of last Wednesday contains the following interesting intelligence:—

Gov. Shunk has received from Washington a requisition for a regiment of Volunteers, to be mustered into service at Pittsburg as soon as possible, where they are to rendezvous until they receive orders from the Government to proceed to Mexico. It is supposed that the regiment will be composed of Volunteers in the western part of the State.

Since the above was in type, we learn that requisitions have been made upon the following States, as well as Pennsylvania, for troops, viz:

One regiment of infantry from Massachusetts;

One regiment of infantry from New York;

One regiment of infantry from Pennsylvania;

One regiment of infantry from Viginia;

One regiment of infantry from North Carolina;

One regiment of infantry from South Carolina;

One regiment of infantry from Louisana;

One regiment of infantry from Mississippi; and

One regiment of mounted men from Texas.

These regiments are to serve for twelve months or during the War, the construction of which renders it difficult to determine what is meant by the Government. We suppose it is intended to convey the idea that they are liable to be discharged at the end of 12 months, or at the end of the War, as the Government may choose.

Whig State Convention.

In Dauphin county, on Monday, John C. Kunkle, Esq. was appointed Senatorial delegate, and A. Martin and Chrn. Foltz, representative delegates. The following resolution was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Representative and Senatorial Delegates elected by this convention to represent Dauphin county in the Democratic Whig State Convention of March, 1847 be and are hereby instructed to vote for Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre County, on each and every Ballot, for Governor of Pennsylvania.

From the Gulf Squadron.

Com. Connor, on the 15th of October made another unsuccessful attack upon Alvarado. The following account of the affair is given by a correspondent of the Picayune, in a letter dated October 16.

We were within ten miles of the mouth of the river at day-light, and stood slowly into shore: it being dead calm, the Vixen and McLane towed the schooners, the Mississippi anchored at long-shot distance and commenced her fire. Up to this time every thing appeared highly favorable for the success of the expedition.—There being a heavy swell on the bar, the pilots declined taking the vessels over.—The Commodore leading in the Vixen, with the rest of the force following, passed by the fort, each vessel firing her broadside as she ranged ahead, with but little effect, however, owing to the distance.—A long eighteen in the Forward sent a shot directly into the fort; this movement was repeated with better success, the distance being lessened, and again the Forward made a most beautiful shot. In the mean while the Mississippi had closed up and was exploding her Paixhans about the heads of the Mexicans in a way that must have made some of them see more stars than the Lord ever made. One shot from her dismounted a heavy gun of theirs from a stockade; this they soon remedied; but thus far all their shot had fallen short. During the morning several of our boats sounded within half a mile of the fort, receiving the fire of the enemy with as much impunity as indifference. The swell on the bar having somewhat subsided at 1 P. M., the line was formed as follows; steamer Vixen, flag ship, towing gunboats Reefer and Bonita; steamer McLane, towing the Nonata, cutter Forward, and gunboat Petrel; then two launches, three cutters, and a barge, containing a force destined for boarding the vessels of war, brought up the rear. The Vixen, with her tow, passed the bar and took position within point blank range, but the McLane stuck fast, and the Commodore, finding himself deprived of the support of two-thirds of his force, and being unable to sustain the fire of a twelve-gun battery with but four light pieces of his own, was obliged to retreat. The force in the boats was now exposed to a heavy fire, the shot flying thick and fast around us, and had the Mexicans fired grape it would have knocked some of us into fits. We escaped, however, with a good ducking from the spray of the balls.

WORK ON, WORK EVER!—Friends of protection, you have achieved noble and gratifying victories of late, but "eternal vigilance" is necessary to guard against the devices of your opponents. Remember, as a stimulant to future exertions and thorough organization, that the Washington Union, the official organ of the Free Trade British party, has told us that the PROTECTIVE SYSTEM IS DOOMED TO EXTINCTION; and the Democratic Review, a periodical of high standing in the party, in a late number used the following explicit language:

"The tariff enacted by Congress at its last session, is of itself important, not because it actually diminishes, to any great extent, the taxation upon consumable goods, but BECAUSE IT RENOUNCES THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION to certain branches of industry.—IT OVERTHROWS A PRINCIPLE MORE OR LESS ACTED ON SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT."

We have two years of "work" before us, to elect a Protective President and to show those who favor British interests, that we have determined to become more "Americanised" and draw no legislation from either Peel, Russel, or Walker.—*N. American.*

Massachusetts.

The Whigs may boast justly and proudly of their victory in this State. That they would carry the State was expected, but the immense majorities in nearly all the counties and towns were more hoped than looked for. The Whig Governor is elected by nearly 8000 *over all*. A Whig Lt. Governor and a Whig Senate and House of Representatives and Nine members of Congress. So far as heard from the House of Representatives stands:—Whigs, 176; Locos, 30; Liberty, 5.

CONGRESS.

By the Atlas we have more full and complete, as well as more gratifying returns, which we state as follows:

Districts.				
1. Hon. R. C. Winthrope,	maj over all,	W	2631
2 "	Daniel P. King,	"	"	" 11
3 "	Amos Abbott	"	"	" 555
5 "	Charles Hudson,	"	"	" 119
6 "	George Ashman,	"	"	" 1200
7 "	Julius Rockwell,	"	"	" 750
8 "	J. Q. Adams,	"	"	" 2137
9 "	Artemas Hale,	"	"	" 15
10 "	Joseph Grinnell,	"	"	" 1447

Nine Members of Congress. In the 4th district they failed to elect. Mr. Palfrey, Whig; had 5623; Robinson, loco. 4190; scattering, 1873.

The Pennsylvanian of yesterday has an article on the National Administration, in the course of which the editor mentions the following, as among the prominent measures of the Polk dynasty:

The Annexation of Texas.
The War with Mexico.
The Tariff of '46.
The Independent Treasury.

These, be it remembered, are given as the four leading measures of the existing Administration. We have no comments to offer. And yet it does seem a little remarkable, that a blow at American Industry on the one hand, and a war which has already cost millions of treasure, and rivers of blood, should be put forth as among the leading and redeeming acts of an American Administration.—*Pa. Inq.*

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The Councils of Philadelphia have passed an ordinance authorizing a subscription of two and a half millions to the Central Rail Road, after a strong opposition and an able argument against it by Wm. M. Meredith, Esq. This together with the subscriptions already made, will secure the charter of the Company and insure its commencement the ensuing year.

We observe that Gov. Shunk is appealed to withhold letters patent from the company until he is fully advised that the subscription of the city councils is a legal one, as some seem to have strong doubts of the power of the councils to bind the city to the payment of the subscription.—Pa. Tel.

Delegates to the Whig Gubernatorial Convention.

The following counties have elected Delegates to the Whig State Convention for the nomination of of a Candidate for Governor viz:

Berks,	5	Huntingdon	1
Columbia,	2	Lehigh & Carbon	3
Dauphin,	3	Wyoming,	1
Total,			15

Of these it is understood that 9 are for Cooper and 6 for Irvin.—Pa. Tel.

Death of Ex-Governor Findley.

Ex-Governor Findley died in this borough, at the residence of his son-in-law Gov. Shunk, on Sunday last, and his funeral took place yesterday, attended by the Judges and officers of the Court, members of the Bar and citizens. His remains were deposited in the Harrisburg cemetry.—Pa. Tel.

A NEW JUDGE.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph learns that the Hon. Thos. S. Bell, President Judge of the Judicial district composed of Chester and Delaware, has been appointed by Gov. Shunk to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge Sergeant.

MARRIED:

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. D. B. Ernst, Mr. CORNELIAS SWEITZER, to Miss MARY SHAWLEY, both of Somerset tp.

On the 25th of October by Alexander Hanna Esq., Mr. John YOUNKIN, to Miss LUCINDA SWITZER, all of Turkeyfoot township.

On the 3d of November, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, son of the Rev. John Thomas, to Miss SARAH ANN MCNEAL, all of the same tp.

DIED:

On the 13th inst. near Somerset, Mr. HENRY C. A. KEYSER, in the 44th year of his age.

Somerset Lyceum.

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Should trial by Jury in civil cases be abolished.

ESSAYIST, J. J. Schell. DECLAIMER, Dr. J. McCreery.

A. H. COFFROTH, Sec'y.

Attention Guards.

THE Somerset Guards are required to parade on the usual ground in Somerset Borough on Friday the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely.

By order,
GEO. CHORPENNING, Jr. O. S.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, in June, a black and white spotted STEER about 2 years old, no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come and prove property pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold as the law directs.

DAVID HUSBAND.

nov. 24.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Turkeyfoot township, about the 1st of October, a 2 year old pale red heifer, a slit in the right ear, and end of the tail white.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN R. KING.

nov 24.*

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Friday the 25th day of December* next, (1846) the following Real Estate late the property of Jacob Huffman, deceased, viz:—A certain Tract or

PLANTATION

of land, situate in Jenner township, containing 317 acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of David Simpson, Jacob Boyers, Conrad Keyser, John Hoffman and others, with upwards of 100 acres of clear land, on which are erected a large

Two Story House

and a one story house and a large Stone Bank Barn, with other improvements.

TERMS:—One third in hand, and the balance in six annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds and Mortgage.

Attendance will be given by William Rishebarger and John Hoffman administrator's of the estate of said deceased.

By the court,
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

nov 24.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

19) THE following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr. David Jayne:

Dear Sir.—I have used your medicinet (so universally known by the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.) in my practise for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expetorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain your's, &c.,
LUTHER BRIGMAM.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

CAUTION.

I hereby caution the public not to trust any person or persons whomsoever, on my account, without express orders from myself, as I shall not pay any debts whatever contracted by any one, except such as I may authorize by a written order—of which all persons will please take notice.

JOHN MINERD.

Turkeyfoot tp. Nov 10, 1846*

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Muslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard, Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE, *Queensware, Groceries, &c.* Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low, Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

STRAUB'S PATENT

FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN

COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled*, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 13 1846 3m.

Jayne's Medicine.

18) "IS THIS MEDICINE?" we exclaimed the other day, on tasting some of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor, which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but carries off the mucas in which they are imbedded, and effects a radical and permanet cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptons of worms, such as voracity, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c, but there is other indicia not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may do incalculable good.

JAXNES EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma,—two or three large doses will cure Croup or Hives of children in from 15 minutes' to 1 hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with Consumption, Spitting of Blood, and other pulmonary Affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief,

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at sale by public outcry, on Christmas day, 25th December next, the following real property belonging to the estate of Maj. George Graham, late of Stoystown, Somerset county, deceased, viz:

No. 1.

The well known Tavern stand for many years kept by deceased, on the North side of Main street in Stoystown aforesaid, being a large two-story frame and weatherboarded building with good and convenient outhouses on the same lot, and also an excellent meadow lot of 13 acres, large barn and stabling on the opposite side of the street.

No. 2.

One small house and lot of one acre situate on Main cross street near the Public school house in said borough, and now in the occupancy of John Leberknight.

No. 3.

A large plantation or tract of land situate near Stoystown on both sides of the road leading to Somerset, containing about 400 acres, of which nearly 300 acres are cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and large

Barn

thereon erected, now in the possession of William Waugh and Samuel Weisinger.

The above farm will be divided into two or three parts, if necessary, to suit purchasers, or if desired part of it may be divided into lots of 20 or

30 acres each.

The sale will be held at the Tavern House now kept by Allison Loughrey, and will be continued until all is sold, when and where the terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known.

SAMUEL KIMMEL,
Administrator cum testamento annexo of
nov10 George Graham, dec'd

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

POETRY.

THE MANIAC MAID.

BY J. CLEMENT.

Her face is fair, her form erect,
Her motions full of grace,
But not a gleam of reason's light
Within her eye we trace.

The baight blue sky above her spreads,
The gay green earth around,
And myriad voices sweetly tuned,
Wake every pleasant sound.

And yet to her there's nothing fair,
In all that God has made,
And not a harp could thrill her soul,
Though by an angel played.

The beauteous world of mind, to us
So full of heavenly light,
To her it is but a dark morass,
Where reigns primeval night.

The smile on friendshsp's face is dim,
The glow of love concealed,
And all the woman in her heart,
Is like a fount congealed.

It here seems strange that God should hide
A ray of his own light,
But Heaven will yet illume the page,
And all will there be bright.

THE MOON.

An interesting paper on the appearance of the surface of the Moon, was read before the Convention of Geologis s and Naturalists, in session at New York, recently, by the author, sames D. Dana, Esqr.

The following from the Tribune, gives the substance of it:

The surface of the Moon has been minutely studied in a physical point of view, and already many interesting geological discoveries have been made. 1093 lunar lights have been measured by Beer and Madler. [Drawings of several of these mountains were exhibited by Mr. Dana.] One important subject in regard to the Moon yet remains unexplained—viz: the immense magnitude of its *craters*. One of them has been ascertained to be 150 or 200 miles in diameter, and 25000 feet deep. The crater Bailey is 149½ statute miles in diameter. It was stated in the reports that two thirds of all the lunar hemisphere in view—composing its Southern quarter—are covered with volcanic mountains. The names, heights, depths and peculiarities of the various craters and mountains of the Moon were particularised in the paper of Mr. Dana, and numerous drawings—plans of these elevations and the inside of their craters—were shown. The walls of the craters are frequently so regular as to appear almost artificial. One very singular circumstance observable in them is, that the sides appear more illuminated, more brilliant than the bottoms. May not this be accounted for by the existence of a nebulous light apparantly in the lower portion?

[We are not sure that we caught the exact idea of the speaker, If not, will he please correct us.]

The absence of water in the Moon, and the principal volcanoes elsewhere observed; were then treated of; after which were taken up the subjects of the Geology of the volcanic regions, and the distribution of land and water on our globe, as compared with the Moon. In the ocean, all the islands, except the corals, are of an igneous formation.

When Mr. Dana closed, Prof. Silliman inquired how Mr. D. would account for the volcanic action of the Moon without the agency of water to produce the vapors always accompanying a volcano?—To which Mr. Dana replied that it was not absolutely decided that there is no water in the Moon, but that none had yet been perceived. Before he had time to answer Prof. Silliman's special interrogation, the President, Dr. Jackson, remarked the presence of *chlorine* in the Moon was not improbable—as this substance had been found in the meteoric stones—and might not this be the cause of vapors of lunar volcanoes? Sulphur has also been found in meteorites.

Railroad Accident and Providential Escape.

A serious and alarming accident occurred yesterday to the Railroad Line which left New York at 6½ A. M.—While crossing the bridge over Rancocus creek, it was discovered that the draw was not let completely down. The danger was imminent, as there was not sufficient time to prevent the train from reaching the open draw, such was the headway of the locomotive. The conductor, brakeman and engineer behaved with the utmost coolness, and contrived to detach the cars just at the very moment that the engine touched the edge of the aperture or chasm. Another instant, and the locomotive was plunged into the creek, which is broad and deep, and disappeared beneath the waters—the cars remaining, and the numerous passengers saved, as if by a providential forethought and coolness on the part of the individuals named from frightful danger, injury, wounds and death.

As soon as the intelligence reached Camden, the "State Rights" steamboat was despatched to Rancocus Creek, for the purpose of bringing away the passengers and baggage. She returned last evening. [Penn. Inquirer.

Liberty of Speech and Fidelity of Action.

It is unfortunate that men are to be found willing to improve every crisis to manufacture party capital. One side has seized upon the war question with a manifest determination to use it for this paltry and unpatriotic purpose. In doing so, it necessarily arouses an opposition that would otherwise slumber. On the opposite side, also there are several Journals equally injudicious, which permit their zeal against a certain policy to approximate towards an opposition to what is now the necessary action of the nation

Both are seriously, dangerously in error. Public men may not urge a country into a crisis, and expect that the very consummation of the wrong is to sanction all that preceded and follows it. The duties of all parties were admirably set forth at the recent town meeting of all parties. It is an absurdity, almost a guilty one, to regard war as expedient or just, MERELY BECAUSE IT EXISTS. We cannot thus wipe out with the blood spunge of war, the principles which God and reason have written upon our consciences. A free and just people should and will think for themselves on such a subject. Their duty is to the country—not a party; they are bound to maintain the nation in any exigency; but not to sanction or advicate wrong: they are invoked by patriotism to extinguish a conflagration which threatens destruction to the home of their birth and blessings: but not to kiss the hand or consecrate the torch that fired it.

We oppose any faction, if any such there be which would oppose the country; and will follow the unfurled flag of the nation wherever it leads. Our allegiance is to the country, at all times and under any councils; and we condemn those who seek to obstruct, in a national crisis, the adopted action of the Government; but we equally rebuke those who suppose that a war proclamation must fall like a curtain before the eyes and intellects of the country, that it must make folly wisdom, and wrong right.

So far as regards the political questions of the country—they are just where they were. No American is made a bondman in thought, word, or action, by this war. While all sustain the nation against her foes; all, but sots, or slaves, will think and speak of public men and measures as they merit. There is no treason in that. The real traitor is he who would submerge the minds and rights of the people under a turbid torrent of any passion;—who would translate freemen into blood-hounds, howling and savage against the victims upon whom they are hissed.—[North American.

CALIFORNIA RYE.

They have been growing in Georgia, a plot of California Rye, from seed sent from that country, said to surpass any grain of that kind ever planted. One eighth of an acre in Talletero county produced thirty six bushels. The heads are immensely large, and so heavy that it is nesessary to sow the seeds very thick.—When the growth is thin, the stalks are protected by the weight of the ears.—When sown thick they support each other. We should think that the rich loamy soil and pure climate of California would produce crops of a very superior character Rye is a very useful domestic article easily cultivated, and should be produced in larger quantities than it is.

LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—There is a city in the interior of China called Sou Tchou, which has a population of five millions within its walls, and ten millions within a radius of four leagues around. Mr. Heddle, a French missionary, who has visited it, is given as authority for the statement. It is the greatest silk market in China.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acres of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '45. 3m.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

HOTEL, FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, about the 1st of September, a Brindle 1 year old heiffer, a piece cut out of the lower part of the left ear, and a slit in the same ear.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

nov3 GEO. ZIMMERMAN.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

Obstruction the Cause of all Pulmonary Diseases.

For what is the cause of Cough?
Obstruction.
What is the cause of Hemmorage, & Spitting of Blood?
Obstruction.
What is the cause of Consumption and Abscess?
Obstruction.
What is the cause of Bronchitis?

OBSTRUCTION—

Producing inflamation of the lining membrane of the Bronchia or wind tubes, and an excretion of mucous or pus, and frequently discharges of Blood. And what is Asthma, or difficulty of breathing, but obstruction, caused by mucous or purulent excretion, clogging up these tubes, and thereby impeding respiration?

Remove this obstruction, and there will be no fever nor inflammation—no pain nor cough—no abscess no Consumption—no hemmorhage nor spitting of blood—no Asthma or difficulty of breathing, but a restoration to health will be certain. And what is the TRUE remedy pointed out by nature to remove this obstruction?

The answer is, Expectorant. Yes, Expectoration is nature's remedy. For reader, there is no other outlet for the lungs to discharge their vitiated excretions, but through the Trachea, or Wind Pipe, and this natural discharge is expectoration.

To assist nature, and oduce this desirable result, nothing has ver been found equal to Jayne's Expectorant—It is the result of the experience of mony years' practise. It produces a free and easy expectoration, suppresses the cough, reduces the inflamation, removes the spasmodic action of the vessels, and heals the abraded surface of the Bronchia or Wind Tubes. The breathing becomes easy—and the patient almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it produces a degree of relief never before experienced by any other preparation, and prolongs the patient's life to an indefinite period. Many who were pronounced incurable two years ago, by their Physicians, are still alive, and appear no worse than they did then, while hundreds, nay thousands, have entirely recovered.

FEMALE BEAUTY—CULPBLE NEGLECT.

17) IT has been observed by visiters from all other countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger class of female beauty and excellence, than in this city. Yet while the shoefitter, dress-maker, and milliner are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected—The Hair. How often do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored to health again, yet those flowing locks, which once adorned their heads, fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a "never failing remedy" can be obtained at No. 8 Soeth Third Street, and asking for Dr. Jaynes's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female beauty.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty?

Bronchitis, Coughs, Consumption.—Thousands die annually with the above diseases. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to relieve, and permanently cures nine out of ten who use it as directed.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

1 CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Addison tp., Somerset co., on Sunday 1st November, an indented apprentice by the name of *Ezekiel Lewis*, said apprentice is about 14 years old, light hair and somewhat freckled, had on when he went away blue cloth coat and dark cloth pantaloons, he took with him other clothing with which he might change his dress. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and and delivery to the subscriber but no charges paid; the public are cautioned not to harbour said apprentice.

JACOB WILHELM.

nov. 10, 1846.

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

Will miracles never cease? More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Ky.]

Springfield, Washington co. Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford and Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicine and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and I wearied along until the winter of 1844 when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My friends persuaded me to give it a fair trial though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. H. BAKER.

COUNTERFEITS.

*** Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property the former take property and health and life away. Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by thousands of disinterested witnesses to have effected the most extraordinary cures of a pulmonary and asthmatic character ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth his praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families in our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been attained by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY and refuse with scorn counterfeits and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

*** The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by
SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846—1y

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For Sale Here.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE,

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

oct6 JOHN C. KURTZ.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatitis or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison.
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
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Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge